JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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. New York, Sunday, January 15, 1854.

The News.

Gen. Gadsden, our Minister to Mexico, arrived at New Orleans on the 12th inst., with the new Mexican treaty in his pecket. So we are advised by a telegraphic despatch from that city. He came in the Texas, baving left Mexico about the 5th inst. Our despatch from New Orleans is very brief. It states that the Mexican government have agreed to seil about forty millions of acres of land in the Mesilla Valley for twenty million of dollars-one-fourth of which is to remain in our hands to meet claims against Mexico, including that of the Garay grant. These are all the particulars sent. It must be borne in mind that the Mesilla Valley in dispute between the two countries, embraces about 2,500,000 acres only. This treaty gives us about 37,000,000 in addi tion. We wait further advices. Meanwhile we draw the attention of our amiable and enterprising cotemporaries to the facts of the despatch from No Orleans. A despatch from Washington announce that the administration has received the news.

It will be seen that General Almonte, the Mexican Minister, now at Washington, has become com mander of the Mexican army.

We to-day furnish additional and very interesting particulars relative to the wreck of the steamship San Francisto, including a list of the lost and saved among the different companies of soldiers on board. It is gratifying to state that all apprehension with regard to the safety of about one hundred of the passengers, who were rescued by the back Kilby was yesterday set at rest by the arrival of the ship Lu ey Thempson with all but thirteen of the soldiers, Mrs Wyse, and the Brazilian Consul, who were on board the K. The latter vessel, it will be remembered, was short of provisions before she received the sufferers from the S. F. The additional number randared food so scarce that they were compelled to sustain life on corn and biscuit soaked in rain wa er for two weeks, and had it not been for bountiful showers they would have perished of thirst. When fallen in with by the Lucy Thompson their situation was sad indeed - they were on the last verge of starvation. The narrative of Mr. Southworth, one of the two who were saved from among the large number washed overboard by the sea which first swept the decks of the San Francisco, will be read with a thrill of horror. It seems almost a miracle that he should have been able to regain the ship from among the "acre of bleeding and drowning human beings, crushed cabins and timbers," floating incongruously together. But the worst is over. Nearly all the storm-tossed beings saved by the Three Bells and the Kilby are in port; and as for those in the ship Antarctic, they are known to be on board of as staunch a vessel as ever floated, with plenty of room and an abundant supply of provisions, she having sailed hence for Liverpool with but few passengers, and victuals enough to feed hundreds

Accounts of marine disasters are accumulating upon us at a terrible rate. Scarcely a vessel comes into port that does not report having met abandoned or disabled ships, pieces of wreck, &c. For a varie ty of disasters see the ship news columns.

The chief mate of the lost ship Staffordshire, who has reached Halifax, states that one hundred and seventy five persons went down with the vessel Capt. Richardson, who had previously been severely injured, refused to leave. He sunk with his pas sengers. The ship disappeared beneath the waters within ten minutes after striking on Blond Rock, about seventeen miles from Cape Sable. Of som one hundred and eighty emigrants mostly Irish only one female and four males were saved.

The steamship Gen. Berry recently struck a saag in the Mississippi, near the Grand Cut-off, and immediately sunk. Fifteen deck passengers were

We learn from Washington that Senator Douglas is about to issue a strong letter in opposition to the past system of making appropriations for river and harbor improvements. An idea of his views may be gathered from our despatch. The Gardiner case still

hangs on. Major Hobbie's health is improving. The question concerning the eligibity of Hon-Rodman M. Price to the Governorship of New Jersey, was under discussion in the Senate of that State on Friday. Resolutions were introduced making provision for a joint meeting of the two houses, in order to try the case; but they were strongly opposed, on he ground that the investigation should take place pefore the Judges of the Supreme Court. The resi ntions were finally referred to the Judiciary Comnittee, who are to meet to morrow and hear coun el. The principal argument of the contestant is hat Mr. Price has been a non-resident of the Stat

Dates from Havana to the 5th inst, announce that he new Captain General bas refused to deliver up e American seamen, who have been so fong, and a believed unjustly, imprisoned on charge of havbeen implicated in the slave trade. It now be Guthrie or the grounds of Bronson's dismissal

hoves the government at Washington to adopt more energetic measures with regard to the case of these mariners, in order-if it shall be proved that they are innocent of the alleged crime, of which there is little doubt-that they may be not only liberated, but remuneraled for their hardships and sufferings.

The proceedings in our State Legislature yester day were of so little importance as to render the public tion of the regular report of the proceedings unnecessary this morning. Our special Aibany cor respondent formishes several items of interest.

The total number of deaths in this city for the past week, was four hundred and eighty three, boing an excess of two over the mortality of the pre cious seven days. Of this number, two hundred and eightyeight were boys and girls, thus showing that the fatality among juveniles continues far more disastrous than among adults, although the result should and would be otherwise were parents to pay more attention to the welfare of their offspring, by providing them with proper food and raiment-thereby, in a majority of cases probably, rendering them impregnable to the incipiency of disease. During the week consumption carried off 69, an increase of 6; various inflammations, 61; convulsions, 30, only two of whom were adults; different fevers, 39, of which 18 were scarlet; croup 14; marasmus, 16, 4 adults; dropsies, 25; measles, 14; still born and premature berths, 39; and small pox, 39, being a decrease of 4. The nativities of the deceased are classe I as follows:-United States, 204, being only six more than the number of children who died; Ircand, 112; Germany, 42; England, 12; Scotland, 7; France, 3; Sweden, Switzerland, Sardinia, Spain and Italy, I each; and 8 whose birth places were unknown. The most unhealthy localities in the city are the Sixth ward, in which 34 died; the Eleventh, 29; I welfth, 50; Sixteenth, 34; Seventeenth, 47, and Eighteenth, 38. In the other wards the mortality was nearly equally divided, with the exception of the Second and Third-only two having died in the former and three in the latter. If parents would but take proper care of their children, they would soon find the city mortality almost entirely confined to the foreign population.

The assassination case of Dr. Lutener assumed ag other aspect yesterday before the Coronor. The witnesses examined in behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Hays went far to show an alibi. As the mystery increases so does the public excitement. The evidence thus far elicited is very remarkable, as will be seen by the full report given in another page.

The steamship Europa has now been out nearly fifteen days from L iverpool.

Resides a mass of information with regard to the Railroad Difficulties at Erie, our inside pages contain an interesting communication concerning the Pope's Nuncio and Father Gavazzi: Messages of the Governors of Kentucky, Maryland and Washington Territory; a variety of Political Intelligence; Letters from Vera Cruz, Yucatan, Acapulco, Paris, Houston and Beston; News from Buenos Ayres and Texas; State Military Convention: Execution of Andrew II. Tranyer, in Virginia, &c.

The Senate and the Spolls.

We hear strange news from Washington. We are told that the opposition which was ushered into so formidable an existence by the vote for the printer to the Senate has already split and shivered on the rock of the spoils. We are given to understand that Senator Bright, who took the lead in organizing a party to defeat Armstrong and elect Tucker, has been won over by glitte ag promises from the President, and, tegether with many of his colleagues, agrees to support the confirmation of Collector Redfield. We are notified that the Senate will cast aside all thoughts of the great national principles involved in the removal of Bronson, and is now fully under the potent influence of the public plunder. We are bidden to prepare our minds for the news of the confirmation of even the most obnoxious and unpopular of the foreign appointments. In short, we are warned that the most important and the most honorable branch of the American government has not been able to withstand the magic influence of the spoils system, and now bends an ignominious head to the dictates of wealthy money-lenders and foreign bankers.

Should these prognostics prove true, we have before us most melancholy evidence of the overwhelming power of corruption among our pub. lie men. That principle and integrity shoul! ke abandoned so shamelessly, and so suddenly, by such a body as the United States Senate, most assuredly betokens a degree of political immorality for which the most cynical observer was unprepared. The unexpected vote for Tucker, and the rejection of Armstrong, relieved the independent mind of the country from the lead of degradation which the pursunnce of the spoils policy had heaped upon it; men breathed freely as they remembered the past olories of the Senate, and saw in that-its latest act-evidence that its former spirit was not entirely quenched. Even now, notwithstanding the repeated votes of the House in support of the administration, and the rumored abandonment by the Senate of their dignified attitude of independence, there are not wanting men-and we are free to confess that we are among the number-who still refuse to despair of the government and the country. We are convinced, in spite of all symptoms to the contrary, that there is at bottom a strong feeling of opposition to the Cabinet principles and policy in a majority of both houses, and that its open outbreak is now only prevented or re. tarded by corrupt influences. We believe that if the administration could be deprived of the power it wields in the shape of the spoils its supporters would find themselves in a wretched minority in both the House and Senate. Thus much we will say in behalf of our represen-

The truth will probably be elicited by the case of Redfield. That case involves the most prominent and most noteworthy of the delinquencies of the present Cabinet. No one has any particular hostility to Mr. Redfield as an individual; his merits or demerits need not enter into the discussion of his case. It is important simply because it embraces a political principle of the highest moment—the right of the federal government to interfere in the political affairs of the several States. If Mr. Redfield be confirmed, it will then become a settled principle of our government that entire control over our local Custom Houses and Post Offices is vested in the Cabinet at Washington; and that Collectors are mere instruments, entrusted with the mechanical duty of carrying out in every particular, even in the appoint ment of tidewaiters, the views and wishes of the federal administration. We need not here spend time in pointing out the danger of robbing the States of an authority which reason and custom have placed in their hands. Every one who is familiar with the working of our government can discern the excesses and perils to which such a system could hardly fail to lead. Again, the confirmation of Redfield implies an approval of the removal of Bronson, of the metives which induced that arbitrary pro. ceeding, and of the manner in which it was carried out. We cannot bring ourselves to be lieve that even a single member of Congress could be found to stand up in his place and defend openly the brutal letters of Secretary

as assigned b y the Washington organ of the Cabinet. fet this the Senate will do if it confirms 'Aedfield. Mr. I ronson's bitterest enemies have never

attem oted to question his fitness for the post of Coll .ector. That he would have discharged its d sties efficiently, and given ample satisfaction to the mercantile community and the State at large, we have sufficient evidence in the indignant remonstrance which men of all parties joined in transmitting to Mr. Guthrie immediately after his dismissal. Nor can any legitimate exception be taken to his appointments. He chose his subordinates among those who had been most warmly attached to the cause of General Pierce during the canvass. and was likewise careful to provide the Custom House with officers capable of discharging their duties efficiently. The only ground on which he became obnoxious to the government was his steady refusal to listen to Marcy's hints that special favor should be shown to certain cliques and factions in this State. Directions from such a quarter and of such a nature he deemed it his duty steadily to resist. Holding that he was himself the proper judge of the fitness of his nominees, and deeming federal interference in local appointments an unwarrantable usurpation of the independent rights of the States, Collector Bronson closed his ears to the intimations he received from Washington. He was, therefore, dismissed; and it now devolves upon the Senate to say whether that dismissal was or was not as contrary to the uniform practice of the United States government as it was contrary to the dictates of reason and common sense.

We confess we had until recently no doubt whatever of the action of the Senate. Whatever the House might do, we thought we could rely upon manly independence and incorruptible integrity in the upper branch of the government. Nor do we now repudiate that feeling of confidence. It cannot be possible that an opposition so nobly commenced has already given way under corrupt influences-it cannot be that the tyrannical threats of the organ of the Cabinet have already overcome the independence of the Senate, and forced its members to cower among the rank and file of the government supporters. Is it possible that General Cass, whose fifty years of noble antecedents have placed his name among those of the fathers of his country, will close his glorious political life so meanly as to submit, for some paltry consideration, to the commands of a spoils Cabi net, and publicly endorse by his vote a policy which his daily conversation condemns? Can Senator Douglas, with the splendid prospects which are opening before him, deliberately con sent to tarnish his name and stain his character by tame submission to a Cabinet whose ruling principle is the destruction of independence of thought and rectitude of action? Are Senators Houston. Bright, and the other distinguished members of that body whose characteristic has hitherto been unwavering uprightness, prepared to unite and rob the Senate of its brightest claim to honor at the insolent bidding of a Cabinet organ or the glittering seductions of the spoils? We cannot think so. We cannot believe it. We will not hold the Senate so cheap till the deed is formally placed on record.

Colt's Patent - Congress and Patent Monopo-

Hes-The Game for the Spatis. The Washington Union, the great central organ of the Cabinet and the spolls system, including land monopolies and patent monopolies, continues to keep up the fire with the zeal of a paid lobby member, in behalf of the extension. by a special act, of the patent for Colt's revolvers. The Cabinet organ is thus using the whole influence of the administration, directly, to push through Congress one of the largest of

these enormous patent monopolies. This is perfectly consistent with the whole programme of the spoilsmen. But what are the grounds for this call of Mr. Colt for this special extension, after its refusal by the proper department? His justification is simply this; that he has invested the profits of his patent thus far in the crection of more extensive factories, including a large factory in England for the manufacture of revolvers for the British army. That is to say, by a special act of Congress Mr. Colt is to be further secured in his monopoly at home, until he shall have realized a handsome dividerd from his English factory in London. He has male a million of money out of his patent thus farthat fact appears in the evidence before the Patent Commissioner; but having invested it in several large factories, including the Lonion factory, he now simply asks such an extension. by a special act, as will enable him to make five or six millions. The title of the bill before the House, therefore, should read: "A bill to put five or six millions of money into the pockets of Samuel Colt, by a tax upon the community, in continuing his monopoly for an additional term of years."

The application for a renewal of this patent was rejected by the Patent Commissioner, according to the intent of the patent laws, which provide that after a monopoly of fourteen years, if it shall appear that the patentee has been liberally paid for his invention, the patent shall become the common property of the people. Colt has been liberally paid-or if a million of profits is not large enough, we should like to know what is. The introduction of the bill then, in Congress, against the judgment of the proper department, for the special benefit of this pistol monopoly, savors strongly of a wrong principle in legislation of the worst kind. It is monopoly legislation, and is of a piece with the special bills to land-jobbers, railroad jobbers, and contract-jobbers, all of which constitute the spoils system of the present admin-

But grant this extension to Colt, where is this business to end? An adverse report has been made against Woodworth's planing machine, on the plea that he has had the monopo ly long enough, and that its further extension would, in a single year, make the people of this country pay fifteen millions of dollars for work which, in abolishing the monopoly, could be procured for three millions. But why this discrimination between Colt and Woodworth, or anybody else? Invade the established policy of the Patent Bureau with a special case of favoritism, and the established policy is broken down. There were, we believe a thousand patents granted by the Patent Office during the last year -- a hundred of these may turn out to be useful and profitable to the inventor. Grant a special act to Colt, and how can Congress refuse the same thing in any one of these hundred, or five hundred, or a thousand cases?

It will not do to say that the President's message recommends this special legislation for the benefit of certain monopolies, to the exclusion of others. It will not answer to say his monopoly by a special act, while the poor | taffy.

man, with a little invention, must be satisfied with the term allowed him by the Patent Office-This sort of pleasing betrays the rankest cor ruption. We should like to know exactly how much fine wines, oysters, canvass backs, &c. to say nothing of liberal loans of ready cashwe should like to know the actual weight of such lobby influences before the House, in the matter of a patent bill, the passage of which will be equal to a forture of five millions of dellars to the happy recipient. We should also like to know the exact difference between such legislation, and the passage of Galphin and Gardner claims, or the erection of a United States Bank. The only material difference that we can discover between a special patent monopoly, where the applicant is already enriched from his profits, according to the intent of the laws, and a Galphin claim, is this-the latter takes the money directly out of the treasury, while the former takes it only gradually out of the peckets of the people.

The principle involved in this extension of Colt's patent is wrong and demoralizing. It is monopoly legislation-it is unjust to the community, in continuing to tax them for an article for which they have already richly rewarded the inventor; and it is unjust to other patentees, or else they should all be made to share and share alike. Congress has no right to grant a special favor to Samuel Colt, and refuse the same thing to John Jones or Tom Woodworth; no right to make this invidious distinction, we say, though Jones may not be able to give even an oyster stew or a glass of brandy to a solitary member of either house. Pass the case of Colt, and the doctrine of equal rights requires mat the entire schedule of seventy millions of the spoils for patent extensions should be passed-every one of them.

We care nothing for the President's suggestions in this business; nothing for what the Cabinet, the Cabinet organ, and the Cabinet party in the House may urge in behalf of a few wealthy patent monopolies that can pay. The thing is wrong, unjust, and demoralizing. The United States Bank was a financial monopoly, an engine of political corruption, a hideous moneyed monster, and the people put it down. But the monopolies of the spoilsmen at Washington, including railroad land projects, canal land projects, plank-road land projects, and all other projects of land-jobbing and log-rolling, and special contracts of all kinds for the benefit of stock-jobbing monopolies, form all together a spoils system infinitely more dangerous and corrupting than the United States Bank and all the pet banks of Van Buren combined.

We see that there appears to be some hitch on the Colt patent extension in the House. The passage or defeat of the project will go far to confirm or cut down the prodigious programme of the spoilsmen for the five hundred millions of dollars of the public plunder. We are glad to see the public press, except the leading organs of the spoilsmen, speaking out on this subject. Without reference to party, the honest press of the country is, or must be, with us. Let Congress look to it: let us know who are, and who are not, the spoilsmen. We shall keep an eye on these chaps. We shall watch their game.

DR. BEDINI-HIS MISSION AND HIS TROUBLES .-It appears from a long letter published in auother column, that Dr. Bedini was sent here as a special envoy from the Pope to the government of the United States, and accredited as such. But it likewise appears that he was en trusted with the duty of settling some dis putes, which had originated at Buffalo and elsewhere between the Romish clergy and laity on the subject of church property. Our opinion on the subjects treated by our correspondent can be briefly told. As envoy from the Pope, a temporal sovereign and the ruler of a State recognized as politically independent in Europe, we can have no objection to receive Signor Bedini. He is entitled, in his capacity of foreign ambassador, to more than welcome and courtesy: he has a right to peculiar privileges and immunities, which no one in this free country would deliberately deny him. But when be assumes to settle financial or property disputes he travels beyond the limit of his authority. No foreign emissary has a right to intermeddle between American citizens or corporations. What ever disputes occur between these with regard to property must be adjadicated upon by courts of justice; and any attempt by a foreigner, clothed with no matter what authority, to forestal their decision, cannot be regarded otherwise than as an unwarrantable and impertinent interference. If Dr. Bedini assumed to exercise the jurisdiction we are given to understand he did he exceeded the proper limits of his authority, invaded the prerogative of our courts, and violated the liberties of our citizens. We trust we do not require to place formally on record our emphatic reprobation of the outrages at Cincinnati. Brutal and ruffianly violence is not the fit arm of freemen; and it reflects little credit either on the citizens or the authorities of Cincinnati that such disgraceful proceedings should have occurred in the city. But the infamy incurred by the Cincinnati rioters affords no defence to the Italian for his assumption of an authority to which he had no claim.

It may seem illiberal to state the fact broadly, but it is nevertheless the case that most of our internal disturbances have been occasioned or caused by the instrumentality of foreign visiters. It required all the nerve and all the common sense of the American people to avoid riots on the occasion of Gavazzi's lectures. He. again, was a foreigner, fresh from battle-fields in Italy, who came here to preach a crusade against Popery, and declaimed against the Papal Church as though it was the same as it was in the fifteenth century. He strove to excite men's minds without a shadow of a prospect of any satisfactory result. Does anybody believe that Gavazzi did any good to Protestantism. to republicanism, or to democracy? A single German mechanic, or a single Irish chambermaid, who comes here, lives frugally and honestly, and by thrift and industry remits a small pittance to friends at home, with an invitation to spend the remainder of their days on American soil, spreads republicanism and liberty to a much greater extent than either Kossuth. Gavazzi, or Mitchel.

THE MAINE LAW IN THE COMMON COUNCIL.-It is very surprising that no one has taken any notice of the resolution offered a few nights ago by Councilman Wild, calling for information respecting the number of cows that have died from intoxication in New York during the past year, and in respect to the subject generally of swill milk. This is a most important matter, as it is a notorious fact that half the babies born in New York are brought to an untimely end through the awful effects of being fed on poisonous milk punch. We hope Mr. Wild will that a wealthy monopolist is to be continued in stick to the resolution like a piece of his own

THE FASHIONABLE SEASON AT WASHINGTON.-This month of January will be signalized at Washington by the formal opening of the fashionable season And a gay, dashing, fashionable campaign is expected a jubilce-a perfect carnival-based upon the public plunder at the disposition of Congress of five hundred millions of dollars. Patent agents and India rubber agents, with their carpet bags full of gold; railroad land jobbers. with their pocket books full of drafts and fancy stocks; steamship agents, with any amount of treasury certificates; contract agents and claim agents, flush of money, will be there. No risk-no gain; but where the pile is five hundred millions the risks will be tremendous. A hundred well invested may draw five hundred; but ten thousand, judiciously put in, may draw a million of the spoils.

With all these rich agents of the lobby at Washington, to say nothing of the hopeful bachelors of Congress, there will be numerous aspiring mamas with their hopeful daughters in the field, on the qui vive for eligible husbands. It will be a gay, dashing season of money making, love making, and match making-of stockjobbing, railroad jobbing, contract jobbing, and all kinds of jobbing for the spoils. Flummery, fashion, luxury, dissipation, and unbounded extravagance, will be the card, all resting upon the glorious chances of a haul from the five hundred millions of the public plunder. What a carnival it will be! It will be a perfect Carnival of Venice with all the modern improvements.

Our New York tradesmen should not overlook this opening harvest. Stewart, and Beck, and others, should send on their richest specimens of the latest styles of silks and laces, with a competent lobby agent, to the fashionable market at Washington. Genin should send on the costliest articles of his bazaar; and Phalon should not forget that soap among the Washington spoilsmen is always needed. They will require a large supply of soap before this session is over. Nor should our fashionable tailors lose sight of the fact that the tailor makes the lions at Washington, from head to tail. Corraz, up Broadway, is the artist for Pennsylvania avenue at this crisis. He is a French tailor, and understands the anatomy of a good fit. Where there are no calves to the customer's legs he can supply them, or fill out a pair of narrow shoulders, or straighten a crooked back by the cut and the trimming of his garments. What an acquisition would such a man be among the broken down party hacks at Washington, ambitious of appearing young and handsome among the ladies. And for making or patching a pair of breeches Corraz always adapts his prices to the minimum of the State Department.

Our wine merchants, too, should send on to the federal city some of their very best brands of wine of all varieties, for Newark cider and other imitations can no longer be tolerated at the Cabinet and Congressional assemblies as champagne, Hockheimer, or Burgundy. We are in now for the real thing-real champagne, real diamonds, and the real gold, twenty-three carats fine-for the spoils to be appropriated amount to five hundred millions of dollars.

Only think of it! Five hundred millions, in claims, contracts, patents, railroads, and what not. Five hundred millions! The Queen of Sheba-no doubt a very handsome branettemade a royal visit to King Solomon, bringing a whole caravan of gold, spices and other costly presents to Jerusalem; but she went away vastly richer than she came. She understood the game for the spoils. She ought to be informed of the five hundred millions in store for the spoilsmen at Washington. Who is our Coa. sul to the Queen of Sheba? Five hundred millions! What a carnival-what a feast for the faithful! At the head of the table sits the President, with Marcy at the tail; and there is Col. Forney on one side, and Sidney Webster on the other, dissecting the wings and side bones of the ducks and turkeys; while Gen. Armstrong. of the Union, armed with the sword of Gen. Jackson, is master of ceremonies, and dispenser

It is the year of jubilee to the spoilsmen at on-the year of fashie nival is opened with a general amnesty and a general invitation to join in. The good time so long coming, has come. The ball is opened' and from this time perhaps till next September we shall have nothing but dining, and wining. and gambling, and carousing, and intrigues among the spoilsmen, and marrying and giving in marriage, and so forth-the whole forming the fashionable programme for the carnival of the five hundred millions. Let all hands put in for a share of the fun or a share of the spoils. Is not this a free country.

THE SENATE AND THE PREMIER ON CENTRAL AMERICA.-The debate opened the other day in the United States Senate on Central American affairs by General Cass, in a lengthy rigmarole of diplomatic verbiage, has been continued, and remains to be further continued, by Mr. Clayton, in his still more long-winded rigmarole in defence of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. From this beginning we are promised nothing but a waste of time in this senatorial discussion.

On the other hand, Secretary Marcy, in his correspondence with Lord Clarendon, which we published yesterday, presents the real merits of the assumed sovereignty of the Mosquito king in a nutshell. Our Premier says !-

It is not now made known for the first time It is not now made known for the first time to Her Majesty's government that the United States denies that these Indians have any sovereignty over the country they occupy; but government does not make—nor does it perceive any good reason for making—any distinction between this tribe of sava ges and those who occupy parts of our territories, or of the territories of the British provinces in North America. I am aware that Her Majesty's government regard the Mosquito Indians as an exceptional case to the rule generally acted on by itself, as well as other nations, but in this claim the United States has never acquiesced.

Unon this simple construction of the Mosquito

Upon this simple construction of the Mosquito question rests the solution of the whole problem. But we should really like to know whether this is mere talking, or whether the administration intend to act upon it, or upon another Clayton compromise. We should like to know practically what is the Cabinet construction of the Mouroe doctrine. The country is getting tired of this eternal talking and letter-writing.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?-Last winter Mr. Forsyth, of Albany, offered an amendment to the constitution, making felony of all frauds at elections, illegal voting, &c. This amendment requires to be acted upon by the present Legislature before it can be submitted to the people: but we understand from a Senator who was in the city yesterday that Weed and the whig majority in the Legislature have determined to give this amendment the go-by, and let the measure it contemplates for the protection of the ballot box, die a natural death. Why is this? Are our whig legislators afraid to have such as amendment go into effect?

EWS BY TELEGRAPH:

VERY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. Arrival of Minister Gadsden with his

Treaty at New Orleans. RECEPTION OF THE INTELLIGENCE AT WASHINGTON.

PATENT LEGISLATION.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

Steamboat Sunk and Fifteen Lives Lost on the Mississippi. &c. &c.

Highly Important from Mexico.

A TREATY FOR THE MESILLA VALLEY CONCLUDED.

NEW ORIEANS, Jan 12, 1854. The steamship Texas has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 5th inst.

Mr. Gadeden, our Minister to Mexico, came passenger in the Texas, having concluded an important treaty with the Mexican government.

The treaty (Mexico) agrees to give 39,000,000 scres in Mesilla Valley for \$20,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 are to be reserved for paying claims, including the Garay grant, &c.

It is un erstood that Mr Sloo pays the Tehuantepea Company \$2,000,000 for the relinquishment of all their r'ghts.

The Trait d'Union notices the Gadaden treaty favorably, and says it is received with joy by the public.

General Lombardini is dead, and General Almonte ban succeeded him in command of the army.

Gen. Alcosta, the Micister of War, had resigned on ac count of ill health.

The details confirming the destruction of the Walker expedition to Sonora are received, but nothing later except the reported capture of the Caroline.

Amongst the passengers are Col Ramssy, Messra Hargous (two), and Senor Atoche.

The Latest from Washington.
THE GADSDEN TREATY—JUDGE DOUGLAS ON RIVER
AND HABBOR IMPROVEMENTS—THE GARDNER CASE
—PROPOSED GENERAL BAILROAD LAND BILL, ETC. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14-10 P. M.

Government have received despatches confirmatory of the telegraphic report from New Orleans, that Mr. Gids-cen has negotiated a treaty with Mexico on the terms Attorney General Cushing left here this afternoon for

Judge Douglas has addressed an important letter to

the Governor of Illinois, on river and harbor improve-ments, in which he argues the whole subject ally and It will appear in to morrow's Sentinel. He considers the distrimination in improvements between tidal and other waters unjust, and believes that if the power of Corgress to protect navigation has any existe the constitution, it reaches every portion of the Union where the water is in fact navigable. He argues that the system of improvements by the gazeral government, is liable to two-fold objections-of acconstitu tionality, and inexpediency—and that the system has signally failed, worse than failed, because it has represed local legislation and enterprise. Finally, he advocates the passage of a general law giving the consent of Congress to the imposition of tonnage duties according to a uniform rule, and upon equal terms, in all the States and territories, considering it fully sanctioned by the constitution, justified by the President, and in every point of view the most sconomical and satisfactory system The letter is written with great clearness and ability, and will command attention. Dr. Gardner comes out with a communication in the

corning papers, denying that he had any agency in the abstraction of the missing papers, and regarding their lose as a great misfortune to his cause. Hajor Mordecal and others who visitited the region of Laguinilles last sum mer, were examined this week, and fully corroborate the testimony of the previous commissioners, as to find-ing no mines within the limits of that district, and disprove the evidence of defendant's witnesses, Abbott and

The Committees on Public Lands of the two houses, to emote uniformity in the numerous projected railroad grants, have delegated a joint sub-committee to prepare

a general or model bill upon the subject. Petitic ne are in circulation for a railroad through Pene ylvania avenue, from the Navy yard to Georgetown. The Blue Book for 1853 is issue!

Majer Hobbie is convalescent. Lieutegant J. A. Davis, U. S. Navy, whose skull was ractured by his being thrown from a buggy on Tuesday, died at the lufirmary this afternoon.

PROGRESS OF MCNOPOLY LEGISLATION-COLT'S

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1854. Letter writers now swarm about the halls of Congress the bureaus of the Departments, hotels and barrooms, like so many moths, and are equally harmless, but a great nuisance. In addition to their regular duties of sticking their poses into every body's back apartments, and trying to smell out things they are employed very usefully by agents who have bills before Congress to spit members. A hundre! dollar bill would buy about twenty of these men for such work, provided there was an addition agreement that \$100, was to be made up to each if any named bill was to pass, and feed, and liquor, and segara, during the operation.

With such a mighty bribe the respective newspapers which they represent are piaced at the disposal of the Moorshine Gazing Company, which has a bill before Congrees for relief. Congress is then alphabetically arranged genius or agents of the M. G. Co., each Senstor and ember is felt. Those who can be bought outright are soon settled, and the rest approached by a hundred other

The famous Colt patent is now before Congress. It was a sure thing if he had not sent so many agents here. But these agents act upon the principle that there is no an henest man in Congress. They hire a room—parior at the hotel-a superb disner is served up at 6 o'clockcanvass backs by the dozen, ventson whole, wines of the choicest quality, and segars at a \$100 per thousand. These Cinners have been going on for a mouth, notil all the members of both Houses that they could induce to partake have been invited. The Chairman of Patente has dired there. The committee of the House who reported so favorably have all timed there, and canvass-backs, choice wines, and the extraordinary segars, flavor the reports of the committees of both Honses. Of course they were in favor of Colt's patent, or any other patent since Lucifer invented patent matches, when the agents furnished such dinners. The press of New York and Philadelphia were represented at these dispers, with a lot of others too extremely small to mention-and of course these gentlemen are devoted patriotically and disinterestedly to furthering Coll's patent before Congress.

Such members as could not be reached directly in both Houses, nor fetched with a dinner, have received a Celt's pistel, with all the improvements. It is estimated that about nine hundred and thirty-two have been thus given to both Houses, either directly to members through some mutual friend, or indirectly to friends of members. Every member who has got a Colt's pisiol, with the other documents, is bound to vote for it. A pisiol is a very convincing argument under any circumstances, but less at the morality of the thing. In ten years how many widows and orphans will be made by giving away this quantity of pisiols to members of Congress. Who foots Every member who has got a Colt's pistol, with the other

all these bills? We will suppose-Bills at the National and other hotels, for dinner,

rooms seam, &c.
Fees of letter writers if the bill don't pass.
Di set interest of do, if it does pass.
Head agents lees, \$5,000 each.
Money used to purchase other articles of necessity and mercy, say.

. 50,000

he would be not to spend ten per cent to get a hundred. All the patent proprietor's friends are perfectly sure the bill will pass. Its a model patent movement, for all the rest will be conducted upon the same prioriple if this

For God's sake, when you see the vote, publish it in pamphlet form, in Roman capitals, for you can sell a hundred thousand copies throughout the United States. It will show the people the system of special legislat